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_harge Conserving Passive LCD Driving Scheme

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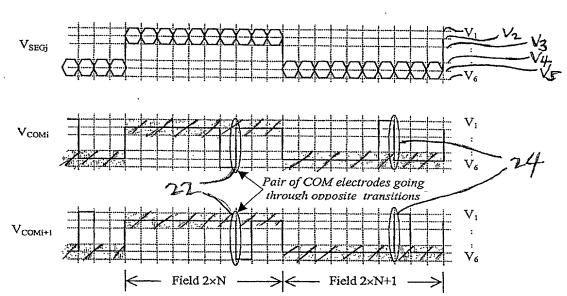


Fig. 2 Wave forms for COM electrodes and SEG electrodes

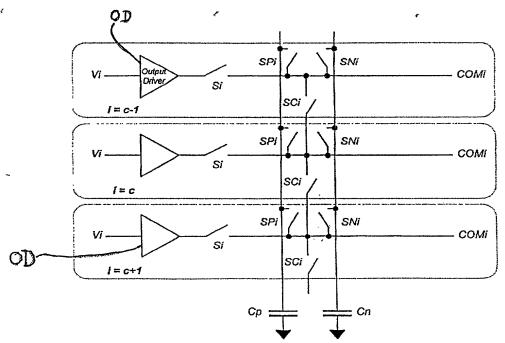


Fig. 3 Schematics for portion of the control circuit related to the present invention

Transition	Positive going				Negative going			
Time	t0	t1	t2	t3	t0	t1	t2	t3
SPi			Х		X			
SCi		X				X	1	
SNi	X						X	
Si				X				X

Fig. 4 Relationship between COM signal transition and the operations of switch SPi, SNi, SCi, and Si (X: close, blank: open)

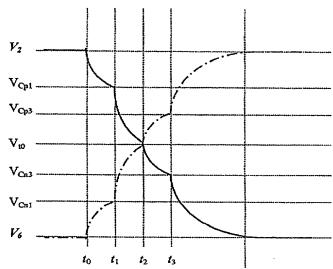


Fig 5. Detailed COM electrode waveform corresponding to the oval circle in Fig. 2 and the switch action sequence in Fig. 4. The solid line and the dotted line are the waveforms of a pair of COM electrodes going through opposite transitions (e.g. V_{COMi} and $V_{\text{COMi+1}}$).

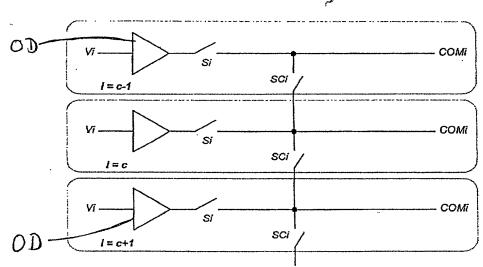


Fig. 6 Schematic for simplified alternative implementation. No switch SPi, SNi, and no storage capacitors Cp, Cn

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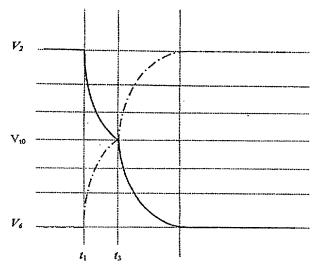
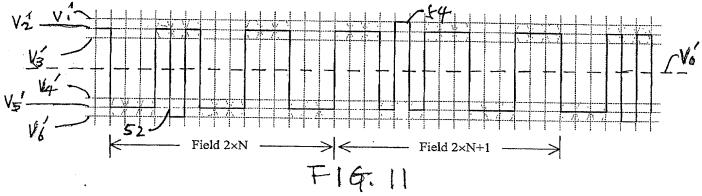
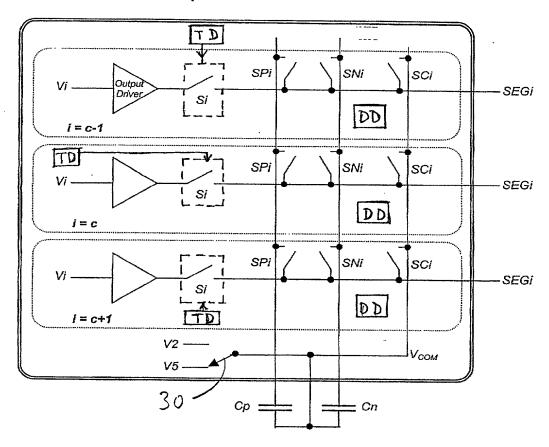


Fig. 7 Waveform for the alternative implementation.

An example of 3-line inversion Wave forms



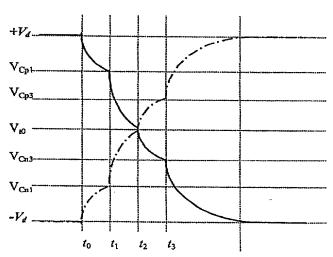
Circuit Schematics and Operation



F16.8

Transition	Positive going (TD=1, DD=1)				Negative going (TD=1, DD=0)			
Time	t0	t1	t2	t3	t0	t1	t2	T3
SPi			X	1	X			
SCi		X		1		X		
SNi	X		1		1		x	
Si			1	X	 			v

Relationship between V_{SEG}-V_{COM} transition and the operations of switch SPi, SNi, SCi, and Si (X: CLOSE, blank: OPEN). When TD=0, then S is always CLOSE, while SP, SN, SC are always OPEN.



Detailed V_{SEG} - V_{COM} wave forms corresponding to the switch action sequence in Fig. 4. The solid line illustrate a negative going transition and the dotted line illustrate a positive going transition. The value of Vt0 depends on the mixture of "matching" transitions (as discussed in the following paragraph) and may not be near the mid point between Vcp1/Vcp3 and Vcn1/Vcn3, as may appear to be implied in the above figure.

F16.10



